

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1768.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES.

THE



[NUMB. 1346.]

JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	rises H. M.	sets H. M.
THURSDAY 10	5	after 6 31	before 6 6
FRIDAY 11	6	6 32	6 6
SATURDAY 12	7	6 33	6 6
SUNDAY 13	7	6 34	6 6
MONDAY 14	8	6 35	6 6
TUESDAY 15	9	6 36	6 6
WEDNESDAY 16	10	6 38	6 6

Days 10 Hours 58 m. long, the 20th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	6s. 2d.	Reef per Barrel	45s. 0d.
Flour	28s. 6d.	Pork	80s. 0d.
Brown Bread	18s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	4s. 7d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 1d.
New-England ditto	2s. 9d.	Chocol. per doz.	£1 0s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	54s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refined ditto	1s. 0d.	Nut Wood	33s. 0d.
Molasses	2s. 1d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

The ANATOMIST, No. V.

You lie so ops,
That I, without a Telescope
Can find your Tricks out, and descry
Where you speak Truth, and where you lie.

BUTLER.

ALTHOUGH furnished with several papers from Horatio, and other correspondents, which would still further demonstrate the early settled plan of the New-England independents, &c. to oppress and bear down the church, for the sake of securing an exclusive dominion of their own, yet I am unwilling to lengthen out these papers into more numbers than those of the Centinel. I likewise hear many things on account of the present critical situation of the people of New-England; and would not be provoked, to seek any ungenerous advantage, from times or circumstances.

The eyes of many are now upon them. If the present lead which they take in the affairs of America be with the single view of supporting the cause of general liberty; if it shall betray no thirst for dangerous preeminence, no unconstitutional opposition to a church and nation that have so long tried them—we sincerely pray them—God speed! We are all alike interested; our feelings for liberty are the same; and all their evil treatment of churchmen in America, I am persuaded, will not make them stand aloof in the common concern. But if contrary spirit should appear; if, in any case, the bounds of law and the constitution should be leaped over; then thousands who will be brought to suffer with them, will be ready, without the Anatomist, to leap upon their heads the political as well as religious transgression both of themselves and of their brethren; and all the fatal consequences that followed from attacks on the national church in a former age, will be too justly apprehended from the attack in the present.

With these reflections, which may stand in the room of many that might come in this place, I leave the people for the present, and proceed to a more southern province, where the opposition to the church has been more properly and strictly presbyterian; but the mode and spirit of it the same.

The antagonists of the Church in America are well aware of the grievous hardships the labours of a minister, in being obliged to send her candidates across the ocean of 3000 miles for holy orders, and in being at that distance from the government of bishops, the only mode of government which she can have recourse to. They know full well that while this continues to be the case, she has no chance of keeping pace in her growth, with the presbyterians or independents, who have opportunities of filling up every corner of the country with their preachers at small expence, and no risk of delay of ordination. And therefore they think, they can continue the church under this hardship, and prevent the introduction of a bishop into Ame-

rica, by painting the whole order in odious characters, and dangerous to liberty, they shall be able, when they arrive to their prophesied ten millions, to swallow her entirely up in this new world, and perhaps enable their brethren to do the like in the old.

There is another measure which they think will facilitate this end. They consider the annual bounties or salaries given by the venerable society to missionaries in America as some support to the church here, and perhaps an inducement to some young men to subject themselves to the perils of the ocean in a voyage for holy orders. The constant endeavour therefore of those antagonists of the church, is to dry up that fund, by representing it as misapplied and perverted from its original intention. This charge is always a leading one in every attack upon the church in America; though it has often been abundantly answered, and though it be evident that the greatest part of the fund comes from the clergy of the church of England themselves, who well know for what purpose their charity is bestowed, and applied; not to mention that the accounts of the society, agreeable to charter, have annually the solemn sanction of the heads of the three great courts in Westminster hall. Strange it is then that the great oracles of the law, the whole clergy of the church, and thousands of pious benefactors in England, should all be so deceived in the original design of this society, or should be so desperately wicked as to connive at, or encourage a perversion of it; and that a few zealots at 3000 miles distance should be the only persons acquainted with the purposes for which the society was instituted.

Upon this plan were a set of papers written and published at New York, in the years 1752, 1753, called the Independent Reflectors and Watch-Towers, which I scarce think it worth while to disturb in that silence wherein they now rot, especially as every thing worth notice in them has been hashed out into new dishes, by the Centinel, and will be answered in the proper place.

Soon after the publication of the Independent Reflectors, &c. a history of New-York was published by William Smith, A. M. in which the old hackneyed charges against the society for the propagation of the gospel were carefully inserted. No doubt that gentleman imagined that his work (being a history and 4to volume) might have a greater chance of reaching posterity than loose or detached papers; and I am persuaded he would take it amiss to have it passed over in neglect. I shall therefore the more readily bestow some notice on it, as the

* Mr. Styles, a writer in the New-England colonies, has endeavoured to show that their congregational churches alone will in a century make (I think it is) ten millions of souls.

† A late writer, in an excellent pamphlet written in answer to Mr. Livingstons letter to the Bishop of Landaff, has the following just remark on Mr. Smith's partiality. "The author, though obliged to plead the indefeasible right of his profession for being too verbose—a though his verbosity is discovered in drawing the characters of the presbyterian ministers in New-York, and in the profusion of praises he bestows on them; yet when speaking of the Rev. Mr. Henry Barclay, Rector of Trinity church, he is not in the least verbose. He is such a niggard of his words that he can only give this pitiful information—'that Mr. Barclay had formerly been a missionary among the Mohawks.' It was more consistent with the apparent design of his history to tell us that 'the tops of the pillars that support the galleries in Trinity church are decked with the gilt busts of angels winged, and the alleys paved with flat stones; than to place good Dr. Barclay's character in a just light, or mention his labours and success among the Indians.' So far this writer—and had Mr. Smith only neglected to give Dr. Barclay due praise, we should have had less to say. But the society and Dr. Barclay too

partial and ungenerous manner in which he hath written on certain points, will be a further proof of that spirit of bitterness and intolerance transmitted from father to son, through his whole party, against the church.

It is lucky for me on this occasion that I have nothing to do, but to transcribe an answer which was prepared for that part of Mr. Smith's history, by the late worthy Dr. Henry Barclay, Rector of Trinity church in New-York; who had the best opportunities for detecting the particular misrepresentations here referred to. It pleased God that Dr. Barclay did not survive the finishing this answer long enough to publish it, nor was he in any particular haste about it; but he had intended it for the press, sent a copy to the venerable society, and another to some of his brethren in Pennsylvania; from which the copy now before me was transcribed. I shall lay before the reader such extracts from it as seem necessary in the present dispute; and if what has been inserted in the two former numbers from my friend Horatio, should to any appear too severe (though not near so severe as the provocation given) I am sure the amiable Christian spirit of Dr. Barclay will be pleasing to all, and I think must even induce Mr. Smith himself to venerate his memory.

The answer of this worthy man begins with a remark (which it is thought will appear just in the sequel) that 'the author of the history labours under too great an attachment to a particular sect to be impartial in his account of the state of religion in America. The great encomiums he, on every occasion, passes on the ministers of a certain denomination, his silence with regard to those of other churches, except the bare mention of their names, look as though he designed to insinuate a contrast; and his frequent invectives against those of the church of England are too glaring evidences of partiality.'

Mr. Smith's accounts of the Indian mission which are the objects of the Doctor's answer run thus—'Nothing to the purpose hath yet been attempted in England for the propagation of Christianity among the Indians. Queen Anne sent a missionary among them, and gave him an appointment out of the privy purse;—the Revd. Mr. Barclay afterwards resided among the Mohawks, but no suitable provisions being made for an interpreter, he was obliged to break up the mission.'

Here says the benevolent Dr. Barclay "I find myself obliged to undertake a very disagreeable task—the vindication of the society, as well as my own character requiring me to say things that would come with much better grace from others. I never thought it becoming to make a parade of the discharge of those things which I was under an indispensable obligation to perform. I have never published a journal of my mission; nor should I have had any occasion at present to give so particular an account of my labours among the Mohawks, had this gentleman either done me justice or left my name out of his history. It is well known in this province that I have neither been altogether remiss nor unsuccessful; and that I never alledged the want of a suitable provision for an interpreter as the reason of breaking up my mission; a reason which I blush to think any person should be led to think me capable of assigning after near twelve years residence among the Indians. From Mr. Smith's account indeed no person, unacquainted with my labours in that mission, can conclude that I did any more than make my appearance among the Mohawks, and that the society being unable or unwilling to pay an interpreter, I left them without effecting or attempting any thing."

The Doctor then tells us that while he was at were to be charged by this impartial historian with neglecting the Indians, perverting their funds, &c. which charge the Centinel repeats, and therefore the same answer will serve for both.

college he had formed a resolution of visiting the Indians, and to endeavour their conversion; that among others he communicated his design to Mr. Sergeant, then a public tutor in the college, and adds (with a candor which Mr. Smith does not shew to other persuasions) "that from that time he entered into a very intimate friendship with Mr. Sergeant, who had formed the like design of going among another tribe of Indians; and justice (says he) requires me to say that Mr. Sergeant was a most faithful laborious missionary; and his early death justly lamented."

"Immediately after taking my bachelor's degree, having some encouragement from the assembly of New-York then sitting, I went up to the lower Mohawk-town, where, excepting the hunting seasons, I staid upwards of two years, endeavouring to attain their language; at the end of which the assembly passed an act for paying me sixty pounds out of the treasury; and the honourable society (in England) granted me an allowance of twenty pounds, sterling, per annum. How I employed myself during the time, will appear from the following certificate, the original of which is still in my possession."

"We the commissioners appointed for the management of Indian affairs for the colony of New-York, do hereby certify, that we are credibly informed, by some of the principal inhabitants of the Mohawk-country, and have reason to believe the truth thereof, that Mr. Henry Barclay has resided among the Mohawk Indians about eighteen months; and with great study and constant application attained to such knowledge of their language, that he performs divine service to them every Sunday in their own tongue; that he teaches above forty young men and children to read and write, some of whom make great proficiency; that he instructs them daily in the church catechism; that the Indians express great love and esteem for him, and that they are very much reformed since his residing amongst them. Given under our hands in Albany, the thirteenth day of July, 1736,

Ph. Livingston, Secretary to the Indian affairs.
Myndert Schuyler. Reyer Gerilte.
John Schuyler. Nicholas Bleecker.
Phil. Schuyler. John De Peyster.
Edward Holland. J. V. Renselaer.

Here we see men of the first reputation testifying that, as early as the year 1736, Dr. Barclay was able to perform divine service to the Indians in their own tongue. Could one professing to write the history of his country be ignorant of this testimony, or the sum granted by the assembly to reward this worthy man for the pains he had taken to qualify himself as an Indian missionary, by acquiring their language? Or what but the most determined resolution to traduce the society and the church, at all hazards, could make Mr. Smith say, that after ten years longer residence among the Indians "Mr. Barclay was obliged to break up the mission, no suitable provision being made for an interpreter." "Impartiality and candor (says a writer already quoted concerning this history) are qualities essentially necessary to an historian. The history in which due regard is paid to these will be read and esteemed; while such as breathe a contrary spirit, and are just intended to serve a party, will be neglected and despised."

In my next I shall give the necessary extracts from the remainder of this answer; in which there will appear many more striking proofs of this presbyterian historian's impartiality and candor towards the church. Nor let the Centinel think, all this while, that I am losing sight of him. While I am refuting his masters and predecessors, from whom he has copied his scandal, I shall be making some progress in the refutation of him. I have been led by a correspondent a little tour northwards, but the Centinel may see I am now on my return.

My plan has been consistent from the beginning; and when I have fully shewn who have been the aggressors in this dispute, I shall as I proposed, enter the lists with the Centinel. Why can he not have a little patience? He was fairly and without interruption heard out his nineteen papers. Before I arrive at that number I shall certainly take notice of what he calls "the truth and validity of his arguments upon the danger of episcopal establishments in this new world. And fifty such papers as those of Irenicus and the Anti Centinel, shall not divert me from my plan. These papers shall be noticed in due time if they appear worthy of any; and in the mean while, I would advise their author or authors to be very careful of setting any more examples of personal invectives; which, as they have been hitherto avoided on both sides, I was in hopes might be avoided to the end of this dispute; by which means it may be of much shorter duration, and that harmony be sooner restored for which Irenicus so warmly preaches. It is a pity that he had not bestowed his advice upon the Centinel at

the commencement of his papers; but to tell the church now, that she is to bear this whole load of abuse patiently, and without a reply, can have but little weight; when we find that more than a century's forbearance on her part, has only aggravated the insolence of her antagonists in America.

L O N D O N, August 16.

PRINCE Henry, brother to the King of Prussia, is daily expected here from the Hague.

We hear that Sir Jeffery Amherst has resigned the command of his regiment.

Capt. William Sheriffe, is to be Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces in North-America.

Aug. 17. Letters from Leghorn advise, that, by their accounts from Corsica, 2550 of the French troops in that island have already deserted, and that in a single week the number amounted to 317, amongst whom were two Sergeants and five Corporals. Besides this, they say that great sickness prevails amongst them, and especially in the neighbourhood of San Fiorenzo, where several are daily carried off.

Whilst party-feuds, inattentiveness, and supineness in the ministry, decay of trade, dissatisfaction in our colonies, and disorders reign among us; our ancient inveterate enemies are pursuing every possible salutary measure. It is worthy observation, that ever since the conclusion of the late war to the present time, the French ministry have adopted and carried into execution the most beneficial plans for their internal as well as external police; which evidently merit the highest encomiums from every true born Frenchman, and lover of his country. Whether such patriotic virtues are worthy imitation on this side the water, our travelled great-ones can best discover.

It is said that Administration intends to let a certain Gentleman take his seat in a certain Assembly, without interruption, as experience convinces them that opposition has proved no inconsiderable source of popularity.

B O S T O N.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

October 3. WE now behold the Representatives' Chamber, Court-House, and Faneuil-Hall, those Seats of Freedom and Justice occupied with Troops, and Guards placed at the Doors; the Common covered with Tents, and alive with Soldiers; Marchings and Countermarchings to relieve the Guards, in short the Town is now a perfect Garrison.—This Day the Court of Sessions met at the Court-House, when a Motion was made by one of the Bench, that the Troops be ordered to remove at a Distance, he being determined not to assist in administering Justice under the Points of Bayonets. In the Afternoon our Artillery Company appeared in the Field and were exercised, their Capt. was informed by the Officer of the Regulars, that it was not customary to beat Drum, or Fire after the Evening Cannon was discharged, the Hint was taken. In King-Street, the Soldiers being gathered, a Proclamation was read offering a Reward of 10 Guineas to such Soldier as should inform of any one who should attempt to seduce him from the Service, after which it is said the Col. advised them not to refuse any Money offered as a Temptation to Desert, but to bring the Offender to him, when he would take Care that it should be the last Offer he should make. This Day the Council met, when Col. Dalrymple informed them he had procured Quarters, and demanded Billeting for the Troops.

Oct. 4. Report, that James Murray, Esq; from Scotland, since 1745, had Let his Dwelling House and Sugar Houses, for the Quartering of Troops, at £. 15 Sterling per Month, and that Mr. Forrest from Ireland had let them a House lately purchased for about £. 50 Sterling, at the Rate of £. 60 Sterling per Annum.—Captain James Scott, Master, of the Brig Lydia, owned by John Hancock, Esq; having his Clearance and Pass, and being ready for sailing, informs, that a Boat from Commodore Smith's Ship came along Side, and acquainted him that it was Capt. Smith's Orders, that he should not leave this Harbour without his Permission.

Oct. 5. The Council now met, and were obliged to pass the Guards placed in the Passage way, entering their Chamber. Col. Dalrymple again informed them that he had provided Quarters for his Troops in this Town, and again required of them, that they might now be billeted, and this notwithstanding the Barracks built at the Charge of this Government for the Reception of the King's Troops were standing empty. It is said that after Consultation had thereon, the Council advised the Governor to appoint a Person to make Provision accordingly, provided said Person would be willing to *risque* his being repaid therefor by the next General Court—thus we see the Provision made by Act of Parliament for the Ease and Safety of the Subject and the Convenience and Benefit of the

Troops, may be set aside and rendered useless to any commanding Officer, who will take upon himself to hire Quarters amongst the Inhabitants, at any Rate, in Expectation that such Expence will finally thrown upon the People.

Oct. 6. In the Morning nine or ten Soldiers, Col. Carr's Regiment, for some Misdemeanors were severely whipt on the Common;—to behold Britons scourged by Negro Drummers, was a new and very disagreeable Spectacle. We are told that Capt. Allen of the Gaspee, goes Passenger in the Lydia, Captain Scott, for London, with Dispatch from the Commander of the Troops, on the New England Expedition. No Doubt with the glorious News, that he had effected a Landing in the Heart of the Country, without the least Loss or Opposition to his Majesty's Troops. This Day, by Order of Governor Bernard, the South Battery was delivered up to Col. Dalrymple. If this People have not more Patience and Loyalty, than some other have Tenderness and sound Policy; what a Scene would soon open! From Cambridge we learn, the last Evening, the Picture of ———, hanging in the College-Hall, had a Piece cut out of the Breast exactly describing a Heart, and a Note, that it was a most charitable Attempt to deprive him of that Part, which a Retrospect upon his Administration must have rendered exquisitely painful.

Oct. 7. Men of War pressing our inward bound Seamen, as they have done for some Time past, the great Damage of the Merchant.—The Transactions of the Council relative to billeting the Troops, &c. greatly misrepresented in the Thursday's Paper by G—B—, and the S— Abuses of this Sort have of late Years been many and numerous, to the infinite Prejudice of Britain and the Colonies.

Oct. 8. This Day we have the Mortification hear from one of our Carpenters, that a Barrack Master was contracting with him for the erecting large Building as a Guard-House on the Town Land, at the only entry Way into this City Land, encouraged thereto by G—B—'s Declaration that said Ground, and also the Common, was the King's: Those Lands have been taken Possession of by the Troops without any Application the proper Owners. The Store-House on the South Battery repairing by the Barrack-Master, and the Stores belonging to the Town, have been turned out upon the Wharf.

Oct. 9. This being the Sabbath, Mr. Kneeland the Chaplain of one of the Regiments, preached the Soldiers on the Common, and in the Afternoon read Prayers; no Disturbances throughout the Day. This Night the Frame of a Guard House, designed to be erected on the Town Land at the Entrance of the Town, was cut and otherwise destroyed by Persons unknown.

The Governor has by Proclamation offered a Reward of £. 20 for the Discovery of any of the Persons concerned.

Mr. HOLT,

If you will give the following Piece a Place in your useful Paper, it is at your and the Public Service.

TO Rejoice and exult in the Misfortunes and Distresses of a Neighbour, are certain indications of depraved, abject Principles; and can but excite the just Indignation of every generous virtuous Mind.

I was led into these Reflections by observing how much seeming Glee and Triumph, some People amongst us, noted for having always been the greatest Sticklers for prerogative Doctrines and despotic Power.—Endeavour to decry the Behavior of our oppressed Brethren of Bolton, and maliciously and invidiously sneer at their not having opposed the Landing of the Troops, as some evilminded Persons gave out they intended.—And I blame their having given some Room for so idle Report, by the ridiculous Puff and Bombast, (which our Eastern Brethren have always been too famous) warning every Man to provide himself with a good Firelock, Ammunition, &c. under a dissingenuous, canting, Jesuitical Pretence of a Prospect of a French War, full as absurd and hypocritical as is the Pretence of a Military Establishment in America for its *Protection and Defence*. Yet I am sorry to hear People catching at every little Flaw and Imperfection of an unguarded, undigested Publication; by Way of reflecting Odium on a Sister Colony, whose Conduct in every other Respect, as to the Contest about Parliamentary Taxation, has not only been unexceptionable but truly worthy of the Imitation of every other Colony on the Continent.—They have with becoming Firmness, constantly asserted their Rights; which has drawn down Ministerial Vengeance upon them and might have been our Case as well as theirs, if they had spoke as plain; and tho' they have not been absurd as to oppose the Landing of the Troops,

perhaps some People with angry they did not; they know, which they well know, that they are the first who recommended the Importation of all Great-Britain, until our Privileges are restored. And if we are so blind as to avail ourselves of this so called Remedy which we have in to wear the Chains of Slavery for us.

In all Probability our Meeting in the same hostile Manner at the house of Bolton;— sooner perhaps of us imagine: Tho' I flatter us, who vaunt themselves on like two of the Bostonian Charitaries and hypocrites as to the Necessaries, those very Troops pretended to make their fellow entertained so cordial an Abhorrence of what Hoveck does for the Mankind!—There are (I hope not many) who for the Six Pence per Day they spend be glad to see an additional produced into this City; but Luxury, Debauchery, Extravagance with them, (as fatal Expence that all the more considerate and some other private Readers of those we already have, a Money into the Bargain.

We do enjoy the Privilege another Colony is denied) of probably for no other Reason, than not having been called Papers tell us they are to be of this Month—But how long uncertain.

Last Year we got the Favorable Body knows how.—Not a Word of that House about a very open New-York of its Legislative power with certain dictatorial. The same Act of Parliament (yet been repealed, nor yet imitation. And whether or not, will think proper to evade any of that Act, in the same manner as did the last, a short Time. But on this, their Existence as a body depend.—If dissolved, are the same Instructions, a B—, for not calling another Orders.—Oh, precious Assembly depend on the arbitrary Will of a corrupt Ministers; if a Time happen to be at the House if we believe History, there as it is to be feared there may be more Troops will then us amongst us to humble and make as they will be filed) rebellion us to what they may please some of our worthy Correspondents we justly deserve.—I have had as to oppose the Landing of these Things my dear friends your most mature Deliberation new Representatives would be particular instructions (rather than) how to behave on an critical and important.

That the all wise Being mankind, and direct them to a your Affections, is the ardent Friend.

B O S T O N, Remains in Boston Harbour of War, as in our last. The encamped in the Common; the House and Faneuil Hall; the 30th and Company of the Train in Stores on Griffin's Wharf. Captain Montresour, Barrack America, has taken up several Warehouses, and Sugar-House soon remove.

Sunday Morning at ten o'clock Orders given out on Saturday, were, assembled in the Common, where they formed their proper Stations.—Mr. Kneeland, of the 30th Regiment, read a Sermon adapted to the Occasion, attended with great Decorum. The Inhabitants of Nantucket, having accommodated the Officer of the Custom House, he has been obliged to return. Others have published Orders to all Cap-

rendered useless, to will take upon him the Inhabitants of such Expende will be. nine or ten Soldiers in every Misdemeanor Common; to behold Drummers, was a ne- We are told this goes Passenger in th- idon, with Dispatc- Troops, on the New- outh with the glori- Landing in the Hea- least Loss or Oppos- This Day, by Order- outh Battery was de- If this People ha- lity, than some other Policy; what a Scen- bridge we learn, the- hang- Piece cut out of th- heart, and a Note- attempt to deprive hi- best upon his Adm- exquisitely painful- ing our inward boun- some Time past, t- chant.—The Tran- sive to billeting th- fented in the Thur- and the S— late Years been mar- Prejudice of Brita- the Mortification- ters, that a Barrac- him for the erecting- safe on the Town- into this City t- G— B—'s Declari- to the Common, w- ve been taken Poss- at any Application- re-House on the Sou- rack-Master, and t- n, have been turn- bath, Mr. Kneelan- giments, preached- and in the Afte- urbanes througho- Frame of a Guar- on the Town Lan- was cut and othe- town. mation offered a R- y of any of the Pe- Piece Place in y- and the Public- the Misfortunes at- ar, are certain Inc- principles; and car- of every generot- ns by observing wi- Triumph, some Pe- ing always been t- ve Doctrines and de- cency the Behavio- Bolton, and mali- their not having o- troops, as some ev- intended.—And th- Room for so idle- and Bombast, (I- have always been t- an to provide him- ition, &c. under t- cal Pretence of t- as absurd and hy- a Military Establish- tion and Defence- catching at every l- an unguarded, u- ay of reflecting- pie Conduct in eve- ft about Parliame- een unexceptionab- tion of every oth- ey have with beco- their Rights; whi- geance upon the- well as their's, if- ey have not been- of the Troops.

perhaps some People with they had, and are only angry they did not; they have adopted other Measures, which they well know can't fail of procuring them effectual Redress, unless frustrated by the Disunion and Treachery of the other Colonies.—They were the first who recommended a total Restriction on the Importation of all Kinds of Goods from Great-Britain, until our invaded, sacred Rights and Privileges are restored and confirmed to us.—And if we are so blind and infatuated as not to avail ourselves of this so easy, peaceable and legal a Remedy which we have in our Power, we deserve to wear the Chains of Slavery which are forging for us.

In all Probability our Metal may be tried next, in the same hostile Manner as is that of our Neighbour of Bolton;—sooner perhaps, too than many of us imagine: Tho' I flatter myself none amongst us, who vaunt themselves on their Patriotism; will, like two of the Bostonian Champions, be so mercenary and sycophantic as to solicit the supplying with Necessaries, those very Troops against whom they pretended to make their fellow Citizens believe they entertained so cordial an Abhorrence.—Heavens! what Havock does sordid Interest make amongst Mankind!—There are some amongst us too, (I hope not many) who for the Sake of the Paltry Six Pence per Day they spend amongst us, would be glad to see an additional Number of Troops introduced into this City; but there is always too much Luxury, Debauchery, Extravagance, &c. introduced with them, (as fatal Experience hath taught us) that all the more considerate People, would for these and some other private Reasons, wish to be relieved of those we already have, and give a good deal of Money into the Bargain.

We yet enjoy the Privilege (which Bolton and another Colony is denied) of having an Assembly, probably for no other Reason but that of the Members not having been called together sooner.—The Papers tell us they are to be convened the latter End of this Month—But how long they may sit, is very uncertain.

Last Year we got the Favour continued us, every Body knows how.—Not a Word left on the Records of that House about a very oppressive Act, depriving New-York of its Legislative Powers, unless it complied with certain dictatorial hard Conditions.—The same Act of P—t still exists, as it has not yet been repealed, nor yet expired by its own Limitation. And whether our new House of Assembly, will think proper to evade, or not, the Malignity of that Act, in the same, or any other Manner as did the last, a short Time must discover.—But on this, their Existence as a House, will undoubtedly depend.—If dissolved—its probable there are the same Instructions, as there were to Mr. B—, for not calling another House until further Orders.—Oh, precious American Liberties! to depend on the arbitrary Will and Instructions of venal, corrupt Ministers; if any such, should at any Time happen to be at the Head of Affairs.—And if we believe History, there have been many such, as it is to be feared there may be again.

More Troops will then undoubtedly be ordered amongst us to humble and mollify our refractory, (or as they will be stiled) rebellious Spirits; and reduce us to what they may please to call Reason, which some of our worthy Correspondents in England tell us we justly deserve.—I hope none of us will be so mad as to oppose the Landing of the Troops.

These Things my dear fellow Citizens demand your most mature Deliberation; and I fancy your new Representatives would be glad to receive your particular Instructions (rather than those of a Minister) how to behave on an Occasion so exquisitely critical and important.

That the all wise Being may influence your Counsels, and direct them to a happy Issue out of all your Afflictions, is the ardent Wish of your sincere Friend, **A CITIZEN.**

BOSTON, October 13.

Remain in Bolton Harbour. His Majesty's Ships of War, as in our last. The 29th Regiment still encamped in the Common; the 14th in the Court-House and Faneuil Hall; the Detachment of the 52th and Company of the Train of Artillery, likewise in Stores on Griffin's Wharf. But we hear that Captain Montefour, Barrack Master General for America, has taken up several Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, and Sugar-Houses, to which they will soon remove.

Sunday Morning at ten o'Clock, in consequence of Orders given out on Saturday, the Troops quartered here, assembled in the Common, without their Arms, where they formed with their Officers, in their proper Stations.—Mr. Kneeland, Chaplain to the 59th Regiment, read Prayers and preached a Sermon adapted to the Occasion.—The service was attended with great Decorum.

The Inhabitants of Nantucket, having unanimously refused to accommodate the Officer of the Customs sent to reside there, with a House, he has been obliged to return to Bolton, and the Commissioners have published Orders to all Custom-House Officers in Ame-

rica, to seize the Vessels from that Island unless they have proper Documents from Bolton.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated August 16.

We are here in great Rain about poor Holton and more so as our present came at the Records in the Registry Office, Dublin, he took them from thence, and had a Yatch ready to carry them to England, but was detected, and modestly confined in the Castle there, until they were all returned, this is a Specimen of English dragooning for Ireland as well as America. We have now an ostentatious Parliament, and the Members are all elected.

NEW-YORK, October 20.

By Capt. Hanson from Virginia, we are informed, that Capt. R. Barron, lately arrived there, from Liverpool, on the Passage in a very dark Night, had run across a French Brig, which sunk immediately. Seven of the People got on board the Snow, the rest, 10 in Number, most of whom were in Bed, were lost with the Brig. As soon as the French Men got on board the Snow, they ran directly to the Pumps and fell to work, imagining that the Vessel might have sprung a Leak with the Shock. Nothing was saved from the French Vessel, (which had a large Quantity of Money on board) except the 7 People, whom Capt. Barron carried with him to Virginia.

On Monday arrived the Hariot Packet, Capt. Oake, who left Falmouth the 26th of August, with him came Passengers, John Scott, Esq; Col. of his Majesty's 24th Regiment of Foot, and Member of Parliament for the County of Fife, in North-Britain; also the Hon. Lieut. James Southerland, (Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Dufferin) and Lieut. in the said Regiment.

Capt. Oake of the Hariot, Packet, on his Passage spoke the following Vessels; Sept. 8th; Lat. 38, 20. Lon. 17, 30, spoke the Brig Ann and Catherine, belonging to Philadelphia, James Cooper, from Harbour Grace in Newfoundland, bound to the Mediterranean, out 15 Days, all well.

Octo. 9th in Lat. 36, 30. Lon. 61 spoke the Brig Sally and Betty, from Bristol to Carolina, out 35 Days, all well, it blowing fresh, not certain of the Master's Name, and where she belongs, but believes the Master's Name is Dobree, and that she belongs to New-London, or some other Part of America.

[27 Pieces, &c. left out will be inserted in our next.]

Just published, And to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, Price 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or 6d. single.

FREEMAN'S NEW-YORK ALMANACK,
For the Year of our LORD, 1769,
CONTAINING,

IN each Month, an Account of Remarkable Days, Judgment of Weather, &c. Moon's Place in the Signs, Time of Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of the Moon's Southing, Time of High-Water every Day at New-York, Elizabeth-Town Point, New-London, and Tarpaulin Cove; Age, Quartering, Full, and Change of the Moon, Aspects, Moral Sentences, &c.

Verbes over the Months; The Power of Intemperance, a true and affecting Tale. The Shortness of Human Life, illustrated by several striking Similies.

An Account of Eclipses. Names and Characters of the Planets, with the Times of their Revolutions. The Twelve Signs, shewing the Parts of the Body they are supposed to govern. An Ephemeris of the Planets Motions in the Signs, and the Southing and Northing of the Moon.

An Essay on Slender, Ingratitude, a surprising Tale.—An Essay in Praise of Husbandry.—Directions for keeping Bees in Colonies, with an easy Method of taking the Honey, without destroying them.—The Journal of a Physician Curate, an affecting Story.—An Essay in Temperance.—Directions how to preserve Wheat from the Smut.—How to make Gunpowder of all Sorts.—Times of the Courts in New-York, New-Jersey, Philadelphia, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. List of his Majesty's Council, General Assembly, and Civil Officers in New-York and New-Jersey.—Account of English Governors in North-America. Times of Quakers' General Meetings from Rhode-Island to Pennsylvania. Stages and their Rates between New-York and Philadelphia. Names and Ages of the Monarchs in Europe. Table of the Value of Coin. List of the Packet Boats, between Falmouth and New-York, with the Times of making up the Mail, and setting out of the Posts. The Lawyer's Fee, a true Joak.—A Table of Interest at 7 per Cent.—A Tide Table, &c. Table of Expenses. An exact List of the Roads thro' all the British Dominions in America, from Boston to Charles-Town, also thro' Canada, and sundry bye Roads, with the Distances summed up, and the Postage of Letters to all Places where Posts are established. Also, a Table of the Rates of Postage, and a Summary of all the Law relating to Postage, &c.

FOR BRISTOL,
The Ship PITT,
JOSEPH HOLMES,
MASTER,
At Cruger's Wharf;
WILL sail the 1st of next Month:
For Freight or Passage, agree with said Master, or
HENRY CRUGER,
New-York, Octo. 19, 1768.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE.
On Wednesday next the 26th Instant, at the House of the Widow KETELRAS, in Queen-Street, the following GOODS, belonging to the Estate of John Ketelras, deceased; the Sale to continue from Day to Day, until the Whole is disposed of, viz.

CALLIMINGOES
Broad cambrics
Irish do. and cambrics
Durants and tammys
Shalloons
Linen handkerchiefs
Princes linen
Checks
Grazetts
Check, and script stuffs
Broad-cloths
Calicoes and chintzes
Black gauze handkerchiefs
Garterings
Mohair and buttons
Silk ferrits
Women's lamb mits
A variety of ribbons
Worsted and cotton caps
Metal buttons

Coatings and frizes
Cotton romalls
Black cravats
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs
Sewing silks
Pistol lawns
Threads
Dowlases
Bed tick and bunts
Men's women's boy's and girl's worsted hose
Men's and women's cotton do.
Gimp and fringes
White and black trolly lace
Childrens stays
Figured mode
Fans
Striped flannels
And sundry other articles.
New-York, Octo. 19.

Ranelagh Gargen, Octo. 20, 1768.

ON Thursday next, being 27th Instant, (Weather permitting) will be exhibited for the last Time this Season, a very curious Set of FIRE WORKS; several handsome Pieces never seen in this Part of the World before,—the Particulars will be published in next Monday's Paper and Hand-Bills.

To-Morrow will be published, and sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange;
THE ENGLISHMAN DECEIVED; A POLITICAL PAMPHLET:
Lately published in London, and much admired;
WHEREIN
Some very important Secrets of State
Are briefly recited,
And offered to the Consideration of the
PUBLIC.
Divide & impera
Divide & perde.
20th October, 1768.

Scrivener's Office, &c.
In BROAD-STREET,
MR. KNAPP is now so well recovered from his late Illness, as to do Business in the Office, and will be much obliged to the Public in general for a Continuance of their experienced Favour and Protection.

Monday the 1st Instant, will be set forth in the Prints the Business Mr. Knapp will carry on for the future, with the Rules and Fees, as fully as possible, for general Satisfaction.

JOHN MORTON,
Being just returned from London, informs his Friends and Customers, that during his Stay in England, he had an Opportunity of visiting the chief of the manufacturing Towns, &c.—And with this Advantage, has chosen out, and imported in the Ships, a large and very neat Assortment of Goods, which are now selling on the lowest Terms, for Cash or short Credit, at his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, viz.

SUPERFINE broad cloths
of all colours
Middling and low-priced do.
Beaver coatings and Bath rugs
Blue, green, grey and scarlet
Forrest cloths, German serges
Fine and coarse napt cloths
Devonshire cloths and kerseys
Bearskins and coatings
Blue and red duffels
White and spotted swanskins
Broad and narrow baize, of different colours
Blue, green, and scarlet embossed serges
Strip'd flannels and linseys
Callimancoes, durants, and tammys; broad and narrow, flower'd, and plain cambrics
Worsted damasks and russels
Bombazeens and Scotch plaids
Venetian and Irish poplins
Worsted and hair plush
Manchester and Genoa velvets
Black and coloured taffeties, and perians; black, blue, and green sattins, and satin peelonings; figured modes
Lustreings and ducapes
Ladies' and mantua ribbons
Barbers' trimmings
Men's, youth's, boy's and children's beaver, castor and felt hats
Sewing silks and threads of all colours
Mould and wire shirt buttons
Muffs and tippets
French necklaces
Hoses and Bristol shoes
Dutch and Scotch ozenaburgs
Roses
An assortment of ribbons
Dutch and blond lace
Ink powder

Bindings and crewels
A variety of chintzes, cottons, and calicoes
Irish linens and sheetings
Cotton and linen checks
Clouting and Russia diapen
Cotton counterpanes
Green rugs
Rose and striped blankets
Wilton and Scotch carpeting
Bed buns and Flanders ticking
Barcelona handkerchiefs, and cravats
Stamp'd cambrick handkerchiefs
Blue and white stamped and check'd linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Black and white catgut
Plain and flower'd gauze
Cambricks and lawns
Men's and women's silk, worsted, cotton, and thread hose
Breeches pieces and knit waistcoats; gloves and mitts, of all sorts, muffs and leather tops, writing paper, and cartridge do.
Spelling books, primmers, &c. story books
Quills, wafers, and sealing-wax
New fashion'd coat and vest buttons, single and double gilt
An assortment of knives and forks
Cutthroes, penknives, scissars, buckles, buttons, augers, gauges, saws, carpenters and cooper's tools, files and rasps, &c. directly from the makers.

ALSO, a quantity of tin and roll'd plate; nails from 4d. to 1s. 6d. blister'd and cast steel; a large assortment of China ware, and a variety of looking glasses in the newest taste, &c.

POETS CORNER.

CORYDON'S COMPLAINT.

WHEN Sol had from the World his Beams withdrawn,
And glitt'ring Stars bespang'd all the Sky;
When Flocks and Herds forsook the flowery Lawns,
And Cynthia rul'd the peaceful Night on high:
Near the soft Murmurs of a bubbling Stream,
Fast by the Foot of an umbrageous Oak;
Where Philomela sings her mournful Theme,
Upon whose Sprays the doleful Ravens creak.
There in a pensive Mood I lay me down,
Sadly complaining of my bitter Fate:
There ease my Breast, of many a Heart felt Grief,
And to the list'ning Woods, my Woes relate.
Ah me! the Day that ever I was born,—
To be depriv'd of all the Joys of Life;
A hapless Swain forsaken and forlorn,
And doom'd with Cupid to maintain a Strife.
Yet has my youthful Breast some Pleasures known,
When fair Pastora trod with me the Plains;
Tho' now alas! these Pleasures all are flown,
And nought but Grief—for Corydon remains.
Blooming as Spring was sweet Pastora's Face,
Roses and Lillies did her Cheeks adorn;
Her tender Frame was deck'd with ev'ry Grace,
Her Breath was sweeter than the fragrant Morn.
Soft and enchanting was her charming Tongue,
The pleasing Accents still amuse my Ear;
Herself the Joy of both the Old and Young,
To Old and Young she equally was dear.
When from her Eyes each piercing Glimpse I stole,
Love rush'd tempestuous in my glowing Breast;
What fond Emotions did possess my Soul!
—But, ah! no longer Corydon is blest.
Witness ye Hills! with living Verdure crown'd,
Where oft with me Pastora has been seen;
Witness ye Fields! by Autumn now embrown'd,
How oft she charm'd me on the sportive Green.
When to my Lute, her Angel-Voice she join'd,
The little Lumbkins, how they'd skip and play!
The Swains their rural Labours then resign'd,
And all to joy did dedicate the Day.
When bright Pomona choicest Fruits did yield,
For me Pastora would these Fruits prepare;
Brav'd with the Ribbons of each ripen'd Field,
With kindest Looks to me she did repair.
But who on me these Favours shall bestow,
Since fair Pastora has forsook her Swain?
No Nymph is Half as bright, as her below—
That she'll return alas! I wish in vain.

TO BE LET on Interest, a large Sum of Money.—
any Person giving such Security as will be satisfactory
to the Lender may have from £500 to £1500 and upwards:
Direct for G. W. D. and Company, leaving the Letter with
the Printer of this. 45 46

Peter T. Curtenius,

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil, opposite the George Market,
has just opened a fresh Assortment of the following Goods, im-
ported by him in the last Vessels from Europe, which he will sell
wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable Terms, for ready
Cash, or Produce, viz.

BROAD and narrow cloths of va-
rious colours and prices, shalloons, durants, tammies,
and callimancoes, buckram, buttons, sewing silk, twist and
mohair: coating and Bath beaver, broad and narrow naps,
kersey, pennistons and half thick, long cils, green and spot-
ted rugs, striped and rose blankets, flannels: red and flow-
ered serges, red and blue duffels, plain and spotted swan-
skin, chequer'd do. for horse cloths: hair cloths for en-
tries or brewers: worsted stockings, broad and narrow checks,
Irish linens, German and Irish dowlas, brown and white
sheeing, ostanburgs, clouting diaper, calicoes, cambricks
and lawns, ribbons, Persians, pelongs and taffaty: silk and
cotton romalls, bandanoes, black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Scotch and printed linen do. camblets, fluffs, black bomba-
zine and everlasting, &c. &c. &c. A L S O,
Anvils, vices, beek irons, hammers, sledges, files and
rasps: blistered, German and fig. 3 steel, sheet iron, dou-
ble and single tin: long and short handle frying pans: best
gun barrels and locks, neat fowling pieces, with blued bar-
rels and water pan locks: best double gilt pinkbeek buckles,
common yellow ditto, brass and steel do. mill and cross cut
saws, hand, pannel, tenon, fish, dovetail and compass do.
carpenters planes, broad axes, adzes and chisels, squares,
rules, hammers, augers and gimblets, brass kettles: nails by
the cask, from 4d. to 24d. besides many other articles in the
ironmongery way, too tedious to enumerate.

LIKEWISE,
Best bohea tea, muscovado sugar, genuine Haelem oil,
and Neurenburg salve, Dutch folio and quarto bibles, testa-
ments, psalm and other Dutch books as usual.

A L S O,
The following goods, made at the New-York Air Furnace,
viz.—Pots, kettles, pie pans and baking ovens, chimney
backs, elegant grates or Bath stoves for burning coal, square
stoves for work shops: perpetual ovens, boiling plates, pot
ash kettles: cart, waggon, and chair boxes, hammers and
anvils for making bar iron, which have been found upon
proof to be superior to the English hammers, half hundred
and smaller weights, &c. &c. 45—

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely Negro Wench of about 28
Years of Age, fit for House-Work:
Inquire of the Printer hereof. 45 48

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely healthy Negro Girl, about 14 Years of
Age, who can do most Kinds of House Work:
Inquire of the Printer. 45 48

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

Just imported from Hull, Bristol and London, and sold by
ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the FLY-MARKET,
SUPERFINE and second, black,
blue, white, green, scarlet and cloth coloured cloths;
yard wide and forest cloths, ditto Bath rugs, scarlet do.
blue, green, scarlet and cloth colour superfine naps; yard
wide do. red and blue coatings, red and blue duffels, bear-
skin, penniston and half thick, blue and brown Devonshire
kersey; German serge, druggel, serge denim, camblets,
silk camblets; do. Wilton, strip'd blankets, 10 and 9-4 swan-
skin blankets, 9-8, and 7-4 common rose blankets; ditto
7, 8, and 9-4 green rugs; 8-4 spotted do. superfine black and
light colour hair plush; black russet and striped callimancoe,
bombazine, black and blue everlasting, green, yellow, blue,
scarlet and white flannel; brown, blue, yellow and white
serge; flower'd do. strip'd flannel do. rattinets, shalloons,
durants; sewing silk, and silk and hair twist, buttons, cot-
ton and linen check, dowlas, yard wide linen, ostanburgs,
croacs; felt and castor hats, best velvet corks, bed tick, 6
and 7-4 bed bunts, and 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10
by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 13 by 11, and 14 by 12 crown
glass; white lead ground in oil, in powder, and in lump;
ditto, Spanish browns ground in oil, in powder do. best
sprush yellow, ground in oil and in powder; red lead, vermil-
lion, Prussian blue, umber, litharge, white vitriol, powder
blue, painting brushes, linseed oil.—Also has to sell,
Choice old Madeira wine, Teneriff, Lisbon, Malega and
sweet wine, ditto old brandy, Jamaica spirits and West-India
rum, ditto, muscovado and loaf sugar, bohea tea, chocolate,
&c. &c. 45 48

Doctor Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in Connecticut,
BECS leave to acquaint the public. That he has again
opened his noted hospital for inoculation, situate on
the borders of said Norwalk, within the jurisdiction of the
province of New York, in a most wholesome agreeable air,
by all skilful physicians allowed to be vastly preferable to the
stagnant air of a thick inhabited town, or city, especially
for country people; being furnished with good accommoda-
tions, where the said doctor is now carrying on inoculation
as usual, and will continue the same until the first of May
next. That he gives constant attendance himself, provides
all necessaries, and carries the patient completely thro' the
operation, at the trifling expence of four pounds lawful mo-
ney; and has practised this branch of business for these feve-
ral years, with as good, if not better success than any other
physician upon the whole continent, having never yet had
the misfortune to lose a single patient. 45—

To be sold the noted plantation known by the name of
Chefsquakes, lying in the fourth ward of Perth-Amboy, in
the province of East New-Jersey:

NOW in the tenure of the subscriber,
fronting the bay which is between
the south-side of Staten island and San-
tely-hook, and joins the creek of Chefs-
quakes, on the north-side thereof conve-
nient to landings: On the premises, is
a salt meadow sufficient to mow a large
quantity of salt hay, and the land as
good as any in that neighbourhood; a large quantity of tim-
ber thereon. It may conveniently be divided into three or
four farms, with a sufficient quantity of salt meadow to
each; there is on it two convenient dwelling houses: The
whole well watered and timbered convenient for oystering,
fishing, and fowling as any along that coast. It will be sold
the whole or in part; a good title will be given by the sub-
scriber, where further intelligence may be had. 45 48

NICHOLAS EVERSON
To be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday the 5th of November
next.

A Farm of land lying on
Cow-Neck, on Long-Island, lately the
property of John Vanderbelt, deceased,
the said farm contains about 160 acres, whereof
about 50 or 60 acres is very good wood land,
and near about 25 acres thereof is extraordi-
nary good, and what is generally called Indian land; there is on
said farm, a good convenient large house, a barn, and a good
bearing orchard: it lies conveniently and pleasantly situated,
at the foot of a beach, that extends near a-cross Hempstead harbour;
on which beach may be yearly collected, a great number of loads of
sea-weed, very good for manure. The vendue to be held on the
premises, and to begin about 12 o'clock on the said day, by the sub-
scribers, executors of said John Vanderbelt.

JOHN VANDERBELT,
GARRET VANDERBELT,
PETRUS ONDERDONCK,
HEND. ONDERDONCK.

New-Jersey. } **P**URSUANT to an order of the hon.
Monmouth-county, } John Anderson, and John Taylor,
Oct. 9. 1768. } esqrs. two of the judges of the court
of common pleas of the province of New-Jersey: Notice is
hereby given to the respective creditors of Obadiah Worth-
ley, an insolvent debtor in the gaol of said county; that they
be and appear on Monday the 14th day of November next,
at the Court-house in the said county, at Freehold, at twelve
o'clock of the same day, to shew cause, (if any they have)
why the estate of the said debtor, should not be assigned for
the benefit of his creditors, and his person discharged, agree-
able to a late act of the legislature of the said province, for
the relief of insolvent debtors.

ALL Persons who have any De-
mands on the Estate of the late Col. Dongan, of Staten-
Island, deceased, are desired to apply to James Duane, and
those who are indebted to the said Estate, (except on the for-
mer Vendue Account) are desired to pay the same to the said
Duane, or they will be sued without further Notice.
New-York, 5th October 1768. 44 47

WHEREAS the hon. David Jones, Esq; Second Justice
of the supreme court of judicature for the province of
New-York, has appointed us the subscribers hereof, trustees
for and in behalf of all the creditors of Peter Lofee, a
Hempstead in Queen's-county, an absconding debtor: Pub-
lic notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to
Peter Lofee, also to all persons that have any effects in their
hands, belonging to said Peter Lofee, to pay all such sums
of money; also to deliver all such effects as he, the
said subscribers, on Tuesday the 15th day of November next
ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Benjamin Townsend
in Jericho, where attendance will be given for the purpose
aforesaid, by
WILLIAMS SEAMAN,
BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM KIRKE.

October 9th. 1768.
CARRIED by Mistake from on board the
Ship Beulah, a middle siz'd Hair Trunk
corded and matted, marked S. M. No. 3. Who
ever has received the same, or will give Information
thereof to John Marston, or the Printer hereof,
shall receive Five Pounds Reward. The Contents
of said Trunk are Linen, wearing apparel, and fun-
dry other articles, the property of Col. Staats Morris.
Just imported in the Ship Edward, Capt. Miller, and to be
sold by

ADAM GILCHRIST,
Near the Exchange,
BEST superfine broad cloths of
all colours; scarlet, buff, white, blue, green, yellow,
brown, and a variety of mix'd ditto; buff and black lye
and buff shag for breeches; white, buff and black silk breeches
patterns, and worsted do. with a variety of gold and silver
lace, silver and gold shoul'd'r knots and apolets, Bath rugs,
coatings and frizes, with trimmings of all sorts as usual,
some neat pontipool ware, such as candlesticks, bread bas-
kets, tea waiters, snuff and tobacco boxes, counter peels
and bottle stands, &c. &c. 44 47

For BRISTOL,
The Ship GRACE,
William Chambers, Commander.
HAS exceeding good Accommodation
for Passengers, and will sail the
1st of this Month: For Freight or Passage
agree with Greg, Cunningham, and Co.
Theophylact Bache, or said Commander. N. B. Said Bache
has for Sale, a large Assortment of Goods suitable for the
Season; also old Madeira Wine. Taunton Ale, Gloucester
Cheese, Pipes, Earthen-Ware, Raisins, Currants, &c. &c.

TEN DOLLARS Reward,
STOLEN out of the Pasture of John Rapalje
Esq; at Brooklyn Ferry, on Sunday Night the
19th of September last, a grey Horse, about 14
Hands high, 14 Years old, paces and trots, was
shod all round; has a Scar on his Breast, and two
Marks on his Thighs, occasioned by the galling of
the Breech Collar; Lop-ear'd, and thin shoul'd'r.
Whoever takes up the said Horse, so that the Owner
may get him again, shall receive the above Reward
and all reasonable Charges, paid by
JOHN RAPALJE.

HENRY WILMOT,
HAS just imported in the last Vessels from London, and will sell
on the very lowest Terms, at his Store in Hunter-Square:
ANEAT Assortment of printed calicoes and linen handkerchiefs
tandem Silfias, dowlas, long lawn, Silfias flower'd
pistol lawns, clouting diapers and cambricks; a great variety
of the newest fashioned ribbons, gauze handkerchiefs and aprons, blue
and white cat guts, prelong sattins, plain and figured mus-
sarets of all colours; a great variety of blond and thread lace
with many other new fashioned trimmings, sewing silks, Sat-
threads of all numbers. Leghorn, Dauphine and chip hats; new
silk, worsted, thread and cotton hose, worsted and silk brace-
patterns; a very large assortment of head garnets, jet ma-
pearl and white wax necklaces and ear rings; the newest fash-
ionable ear rings, shoe and knee buckles, broaches and bracelets, &c.
elegant set and plain tortoiseshell combs, with a great variety
of other jewellery; a large assortment of Turnbridge wares, Dutch
and English toys of all sorts; very handsome table knives and
of the newest fashion, hair cloth for hair cases and entries; a
sorts of prepared hairs, and wig makers trimmings, the best Lon-
don drawn boot legs and vamps, womens shoes and gowns,
with many other articles. 44 48

New-York Chamber of Commerce
AT a Meeting of this Chamber, on the first Tuesday
October, it was resolved unanimously, that no Mem-
ber hereafter, do purchase any Flour for Exportation with-
out stamping one Barrel at least of each Brand Mark, as
cause the same to be weighed, and if found to weigh more
than it is tared on the Head, to cause the Remainder to be
started and weighed; and that they use all Means in their
Power to bring the Offender to Justice, agreeable to an Act of
the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of this Colony.

Resolved, That every Member of this Chamber, do
their future Purchase of Flour, cause the same to be weighed
and inspected after Purchase, and that the Secretary do cause
these Resolutions to be advertised in the public News Papers.
ANTHONY VAN DAM, Secretary.

CHOICE Cheshire and double Gloucester
CHEESE, just imported and
to be sold by **THOMAS DOUGHTY**
in Dock-Street. 43 46